

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 13TH, 1891.

NUMBER 41.

WILSON, SONS & CO.  
(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company,  
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.  
and the  
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)  
Assurance Co., Limited.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil ports, and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;  
etc., &c.,

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances affected at moderate rates.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept in depot on Conception Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Baixa Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

## Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—No. 45, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. COOPER,  
Minister

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa do D. Manoel, No. 8.  
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa do D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services: at 11:30 a. m. Sundays, and 7:30 p. m. on Fridays. Portuguese services: at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Tuesday.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Residence: 41 Rua S. Salvador. (Caiada 384).

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 13, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m.; Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Tuesdays.—A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eeu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.—W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petrópolis N. 9.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m.; Biblical class to study the Word of God at 12:30 p. m.; Portuguese services at 1 p. m. on Wednesdays; Portuguese services at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays.—The Lord's Supper is celebrated on the first Sunday of the month, at 7 p. m., and on the third Sunday, at 11 a. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

## Medical Directory

DR. W. HEVELBURG, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alfândega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

DR. C. CLEARY, Physician and Surgeon; Office: 51, Rua das Outeiras. Hours from 12 to 3. Residence: Rua da Real Grandee No. 33. Botafogo. Telephone 130.

DR. C. FELDHAGEN, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4 p. m. General Office No. 49, Res. Rua Marquês de Almeida No. 37. Telephone 1138.

DR. OLIVEIRA AGAR, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 99. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 14; hours from 2 to 4 p. m.

DR. EDMUNDO DE OLIVEIRA, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accouchements, operations. Special consultation at private houses and on board vessels. Rua das Outeiras No. 35.

DR. A. STEWART, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Seminary and seminary physician City of Glasgow. Fever Hospital. Office: 30, Rua do Hospital. 1 to 3 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marques d'Abreu.

## Miscellaneous

RIO HARBOUR MISSION. No. 10 Rua da Imperatriz, Saude. Bethel service 7 p. m. Sundays and Mondays. Readings open from 6 to 8 p. m. Cooperation solicited. EDWARD A. WATSON, Missionary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENT.—Sala 20, Rua Sete de Setembro No. 21.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

## FLINT & Co.

142, Pearl St., New York

CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States. Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.

Correspondents of

SAMUEL BROTHERS & CO.

121, RUA DA QUITANDA.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Agents for the:

Alliance Assurance Company, London,

Bovril's Fluid Beef Company, London,

Aspinall's Enamel, London;

T. P. Griffin's Guinness' bottled stout,

Thomas Hughes, Longport, Staffordshire,

Gode's Berger Company, London,

Wm. Corry & Co., Belfast,

Wm. Crawford & Sons, Edinburgh,

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1<sup>o</sup>

Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,

Managing Director.

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

## Hotels.

CARSON'S HOTEL.

158, RUA DO CATETE.

ESTABLISHED 182.

## THE ONLY ENGLISH HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Provided with first-class accommodations, baths, attendance, etc. All information given by the Proprietor personally.

## CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

HOTEL DAS PAINHEIRAS.

Telephone 1155.

Trains leave Coimbra Bela for Corcovado on week days at 6:30, 8:30, 12:30, 2:30, 3 and 5:30 p. m.; returning from Corcovado at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30 p. m. On Saturday and Sundays for Corcovado at 6:30, 8, 9, 9:30, 11:30, 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5 and 6:30 p. m.; from Painheiras 8:30, 10:30, 11:30, 2, 4:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras) at the Largo da Carioca 45 minutes before the departure of trains.

## HOTEL WHYTE.—TIJUCA.

The Proprietor begs to advise his friends and customers, and the public in general, that from the 1st December forward this old and popular establishment will be known under the denomination of

TIJUCA HOTEL

And also that full authority has been granted by the Proprietor for the management of the same, to

Mr. Charles W. Tross.

This beautifully-situated hotel, so well known for its healthfulness and accessibility to the city, will continue to offer the best of entertainment to travellers seeking to escape the heat and discomforts of the city. Applications for apartments and transportation of baggage may be made by Telephone ext.

## O KELL, WILSON & CO.

81 Rue Conselheiro Saravia

22 Beccó de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,

General and Commission Merchants

for Foreign and home trade with the interior

## W. R. CASSELS & CO.

13 Rua Príncipe do Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

Rua de Boa Vista, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & CO.

838, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AIRES

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

## V. A. WENESLAU

GUIMARÃES & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines;

G. PRELLER & CO.,

Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. REMY MARTIN & CO.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfândega, 83.

## RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1<sup>st</sup> floor.

Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)

and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

## ROSS & COAKES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

32, RUA DO ROZARIO, 32

Surveys, plans and estimates of railways and public works

prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Brazilian Government.

6 ins

## CHARLES HUE JUN<sup>R</sup> & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Frasca No. 8.

Caixa 302. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

## AMERICAN

Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

BONOS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,

LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK

NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for

Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS

FOR GOVERNMENT, STATE, CITY, COUNTY,

DRAMA, CHURCH, MILLS OF EXCHANGE,

STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style.

FROM STEEL PLATES.

WITH SPECIAL GAFFERS, PAINTERS (CUTTERING).

Special papers manufactured exclusively for

use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLING.

Short Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUD. D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

TOURS ROBERTSON, Vice-President.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Trade.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors.

These locomotives are adapted to every variety of service, and are built according to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class are interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, &c., &c.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Safe Agents in Brazil:

NORTON, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

## JOHN H. BELLAMY & CO.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741, Rio de Janeiro.

## NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea. nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great blasting power, it commands itself for use in this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives by its use, and especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and **Bickford's** patent use.

For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rue Theophilo Ottoni.

Rio de Janeiro.

## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car

equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março,

[October 13th, 1891.]

## Insurance.

## Unparalleled Tontine Results.

Every Equitable policy, with a 20-year accumulation period ending in 1891, shows, in addition to the twenty years of protection furnished by the assurance, a cash surrender value during the lifetime of the assured exceeding the total amount of premiums paid.

## BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund £1,328,751  
Uncalled capital £2,400,751

Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria  
67, Rua 1º de Março. Telephone No. 427

## COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risk  
Authorised 1870  
Marine Risks  
Authorised 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil  
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.  
No. 2 Praça das Marinhais.

## GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
Smith & Youle.  
No. 62, Rua 1º de Março.

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
Watson, Ritchie & Co.  
No. 45, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni  
Companhia União Industrial  
S. SEBASTIÃO  
Share Capital £10,000,000  
Debenture £675,000 stg.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:  
FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO  
Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO  
Cotton, wool and silk goods.

FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA  
Undershirts, hosiery, etc.

FABRICA MANUFACTORA DE RENDAS  
Lace goods of all kinds.

FABRIL BRAZILEIRA  
Small ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.  
TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE  
Gimp, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO  
Galvanised iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, batiks, kitchenware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:  
J. H. LOWNDES & Co.  
Sucs. J. V. HAIL & Co.  
No. 84, Rua 1º de Março.  
Rio de Janeiro.

## PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

## Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of  
March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1-1st floor.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

## LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000  
Accumulated Funds £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 4, Rua da Candelaria.

## THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund £480,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1-1st floor.

## HAUPT &amp; Co.

## RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.

Railway Material.

Rolling Stock.

Machinery.

## MILLER, GUILD &amp; Co.

80, RUA 15 DE NOVEMBRO, SANTOS

P. O. Box, 139—Cable Address "Naiad"

General & Commissary Merchants

Steam Ship Agents

Lighter Owners.

## Companhia Marques Limitada.

## RIO DE JANEIRO.

Stores: 34 Rua S. Pedro, and 73 Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

Dealers and importers of all kinds of Machinery and appurtenances.

Iron, Steel, Gas, and Water piping.

Packing, Belting, Rubber, Asbestos, etc.

Contracts made for erecting and constructing any machinery.

Manufacturers of Nails, Railway spikes, and Bolts. Also Lead, Gas, and Water piping.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, President.

J. F. MARQUES, Secretary. JOHN REID, Treasurer.

Caixa do Correio 84. Telephone 355.

Cable Address: "MARQUES" Rio.

## Tontine Endowments.

Tontine "Endowment" policies of the Equitable maturing this year show, in addition to the 20 years of protection furnished by the assurance, a return in cash of all the premiums paid, with interest at rates, varying according to age, from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 per cent. per annum.

N.B. — No other Company can point to the results of maturing 20-year Tontine Policies.

## Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

## BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA  
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,  
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE  
AND MONTEVIDEO

## AGENCIES:

RUENOS, AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Capital £1,250,000  
Capital paid up £625,000  
Reserve fund £450,000

Draws on: MURRS, GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,  
MURRS, MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS,

MURRS, J. H. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG,

BRASILIANIAN BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Duconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital 10,000,000 Marks.

## BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,390)

Draws on:

Germany: Direction der Duconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corresp. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, and the National Bank of London, Limited, London.

England: Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London

France: Crédit Lyonnais and branches.

Spain: Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.

Belgium: Banque de Bruxelles, Antwerp, and branches.

Italy: Monte dei Paschi & Co., Naples.

Portugal: Monteiro & Co., Lisbon.

United States: G. Anwyl & Co., New York.

Uruguay: Ernesto Torquato & Co., Montevideo.

Argentina: Ernesto Torquato & Co., B. Ayres.

Dentische Uebersee Bank, B. Ayres, and any other countries.

Operates accounts current:

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger & Kräh, Directors.

June 1891

## FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

## THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has been for years and is now prescribed by the leading physicians in all parts of the world, who attest that it gives the most satisfactory results of any remedy yet produced. The diseases for which they use it, and in which they claim the greatest results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Anemia and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated though many persons have sought to trait upon its reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST AND CHEMISTS.

SOLE Agents: W. R. Cassetts & Co.

Rua da Candelaria, 8.

## CHALK &amp; COONAN, SHIPPING AGENTS,

SANTOS,

(P. O. Box 136).

Agents for Casa Lupton

Banco dos Lavradores

(Sociedade Commercial).

## SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Hungarian Claret,

Château Palugyay,

Karlovitz.

## TOKAY WINE

is the best restorative for convalescents from fever and climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.

SOLE importers:

Rombauer & Co.

78, General Osuna. Rio de Janeiro

## By Order of the Liquidators.

For sale by public auction, within the Facility Hall, Glassgow (under previous disposition privately in whole or in part), the following properties of the La Plata Flotilla Company, Limited, in Liquidation, trading or situated in the Republics of Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, South America.

The Flotilla of the Company consists of 32 Passenger Steamers, 10000 tons, 20000 tons, 30000 tons, 35000 tons, 40000 tons, 45000 tons, 50000 tons, 55000 tons, 60000 tons, 65000 tons, 70000 tons, 75000 tons, 80000 tons, 85000 tons, 90000 tons, 95000 tons, 100000 tons, 105000 tons, 110000 tons, 115000 tons, 120000 tons, 125000 tons, 130000 tons, 135000 tons, 140000 tons, 145000 tons, 150000 tons, 155000 tons, 160000 tons, 165000 tons, 170000 tons, 175000 tons, 180000 tons, 185000 tons, 190000 tons, 195000 tons, 200000 tons, 205000 tons, 210000 tons, 215000 tons, 220000 tons, 225000 tons, 230000 tons, 235000 tons, 240000 tons, 245000 tons, 250000 tons, 255000 tons, 260000 tons, 265000 tons, 270000 tons, 275000 tons, 280000 tons, 285000 tons, 290000 tons, 295000 tons, 300000 tons, 305000 tons, 310000 tons, 315000 tons, 320000 tons, 325000 tons, 330000 tons, 335000 tons, 340000 tons, 345000 tons, 350000 tons, 355000 tons, 360000 tons, 365000 tons, 370000 tons, 375000 tons, 380000 tons, 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such people is so infinitesimally small in proportion to the millions of honest emigrants which have gone there, as to be completely lost. It is but a drop in the ocean. Of the emigrants to the United States—Germans, English, Irish, Scotch, Scandinavians, French, etc.,—a very small proportion can be classified as vagabonds and criminals, and it is a malicious slander to apply to them the epithet which the *Gazeta* reporter put into Deputy Glycerio's mouth. Still more, for many years the American immigration officials have used every effort to sort out the paupers and criminals and send them back home. The deputy may do what he pleases to defend and excuse his blunders as minister of agriculture, but it is advisable to make as little use of such slanders as possible.

The news from Montevideo advise us of another revolutionary attempt in that unhappy little country. It is not enough to have the treasury practically bankrupt through extravagance and misgovernment, nor is it enough to see the trade and industries of the country almost ruined by the financial crisis thus brought about; to all these troubles must be added the losses and ruin of civil strife. If there were really any question of principle at stake, as in Chile, one might have a little patience with these constant revolutionary attempts, but they rarely ever rise above a sordid struggle for power. No matter who has the government, no matter whether the *colorados* or the *blancos* are in power, the situation is always the same. Neither side ever tries to raise the country out of the quagmire of partisan rivalries and petty controversies, of plundering dictatorships and unscrupulous oppression. No fairer country than Uruguay can be found in any part of the world, and it will be difficult to find one more ruthlessly misgoverned. Her revenues are systematically plundered by every official through whose hands they pass, from the lowest to the highest, and her presidents even accumulate enormous fortunes in the same unscrupulous, dishonorable manner. Patriotism is, of course, a religion with such a people, for it is the cloak used to cover every grade and description of usurpation and theft. To speak of placing Uruguay under the control of an outside power never fails to arouse a storm of patriotic protest and denunciation, and yet the men who protest most are those who are most ravenously sucking the blood of the country. It is a shame that this farce of a government should be permitted to go on any longer. If the honest, industrious people of Uruguay would rise up against the political vampires who are living upon them, they would have the sympathy and encouragement of the whole world, but such a rising can not be in the interests of either *blanco* or *colorado*; it must be in the interests of honesty, legal government and the protection of personal rights.

The situation in Santos is really becoming alarming. The custom-house is blocked with merchandise, the landing facilities are far insufficient to meet the requirements, the expenses of lighters, demurrage and labor are becoming most oppressive, the S. Paulo railway cannot get the merchandise away fast enough, and the railways of the interior are becoming greatly crippled for the want of coal. And now, to crown the misfortune, yellow fever has broken out in the city and is spreading with a virulence which forbodes a frightful epidemic during the hot season. Fifty cases of yellow fever so early in October is a very unpromising beginning, to say the least. In view of the situation there—the accumulation of sailing vessels, the latest arrivals of which can not be expected even to begin discharging for the next seven or eight months, the crowded condition of the port, the neglected condition of the city, the dearth of food and the lack of sufficient hospital accommodation and medical assistance—in view of all this, further delay in the work of clearing that port and in improving its transportation facilities can not be considered in any other light than criminal responsibility for the fatal results which must follow. Further apathy and neglect can have no excuse. The port must have temporary piers and sheds for the immediate discharge of vessels, the custom-house must have more facilities for landing and storing merchandise, and the S. Paulo railway must bring more rolling stock into use to relieve the crowded warehouses of the port. It would be most desirable also for this railway to double its

force for a time in order to keep its traffic going night and day. The situation must be faced at once, or horrible results will surely follow. The danger is not hidden, nor are its consequences unknown. No man will like to feel that a thousand lives have been lost and the trade of a port checked for months because he failed to take precautionary measures in time, and yet more than one will never be able to escape such a conclusion if this situation is allowed to continue. The municipality, the board of health, the state, the national government and the private citizen must all unite for the common weal. The port of Santos must be cleared at once and the city put into a good condition to meet this impending visitation of yellow fever. Who will move first?

The situation in this city during the past week was of no great importance in many respects, but it exhibits tendencies among the people and on the part of officials which can not be viewed without apprehension. It is inconceivable, in the first place, that so serious a difficulty could have sprung from so trifling a cause. A party of young coxcombs choose to consider themselves offended because an opera manager refuses to spend any more money in placing new operas on the stage, and they resolve to make a demonstration of their displeasure during the last night of the season, on the 6th. An incapable police delegate then undertakes to quell the disturbance, not by the arrest of the offenders, but by sending a force of police soldiers to clear the galleries. In the fight which followed a large number were cut and bruised, and the soldiers even invaded the body of the theater cutting and striking everyone. Ladies even were struck and many escaped only by climbing upon the stage. It was nothing else but a savage outrage. The young fools who caused the disturbance could easily have been arrested then, or on the following day, but it seems to have been entirely unknown to the authorities that any measure short of the most violent could be used. The populace was naturally and reasonably indignant, but instead of seeking redress by legal and peaceable means the people proceeded to attack the police force in every direction. The police were then withdrawn from the streets on the 7th and 8th, which was a mistake, and were then replaced on duty, in squads, armed with loaded rifles, on the evening of 8th, which was another mistake. This last step was nothing less than a challenge. Early in the evening, a mounted policeman fired a pistol shot into a small group on Largo de S. Francisco de Paula, wounding one man, and then the row began. Conflicts occurred at various points; pistols, stones and bottles were used by one side, swords and rifles by the other. A trifling little barricade was begun in the Ovidior, but a volley from the police sent everybody running for their lives. Several slight encounters occurred, and with the result that two men are known to have been killed and a considerable number wounded. It is believed very generally, however, that many more were killed than the number reported. In spite of the indignation aroused by this event, the hostile attitude of the police and the orders of the chief to storm every house with the bayonet from which any missiles are thrown, have prevented any recurrence of the conflict, but it has not altogether settled the difficulty. The hostility created between the people and the police may at any moment lead to a collision, particularly through the conduct of the latter who appear to desire another fight. While we have no sympathy with the parties causing this disorder, nor with the manner in which they choose to express their feelings, we can not condemn too severely the manner in which the authorities have sought to suppress disturbances. Bullets and swords may be a necessity at times, but they should never be used until pacific means have failed. Both at the theatre and in the street, no pacific measures were tried. In both cases the innocent spectator was the victim of this savage thirst for bloodletting. It may be said, in a word, that these acts of wanton cruelty can not go on forever. The fate of the Buenos Aires force ought not to be forgotten.

#### THE HOSPITAL.

The subscriptions thus far received represent about 100,000\$, and the list will be published as soon as the sums are filled in by those who are awaiting instructions from England. In the meantime the committee

is taking the necessary steps to secure a site, or building, for the hospital, and to obtain the necessary authorizations.

We are glad to state that the ladies are taking an active interest in the work. We have already received a cheque for 1,000\$ from Mrs. Elizabeth A. Lowndes to initiate a

#### LADIES' SUBSCRIPTION LIST,

which will be sent out at once. So generous a subscription as this cannot fail, we are sure, to lead to an equally generous support among the ladies of this city. As the hospital will need supplies of various kinds, we would suggest that the ladies organize a committee to solicit donations and to provide the things needed. There is much to be done if we get ready for the coming summer, and no time should be lost.

From the *New York Tribune*, Sept. 5th.

#### IMMIGRANTS CHEATED IN BRAZIL.

There were landed at the Barge Office yesterday forty-three Russian Hebrews from the Brazil Mail steamer *Allianca*. They were citizens of the United States and went to Brazil last spring upon representations which they declare was false. The spokesman of the party, Joseph Silva, said: "We went to Brazil with the understanding that we were each to receive ten and a half acres of land, a house of four rooms, a cow, agricultural implements, and two horses or a yoke of oxen. It was also told to us that we should receive from the government 70 milreis for every adult and 45 milreis for every child over fifteen years old. When we arrived at Maranham last spring we were kept for two months in a house in the city under the pretence that the houses were not prepared for us on our farms. Finally we were sent fifteen miles from the city and found that the houses built for us were not habitable and the land was entirely uncultivated. We had been promised that three acres of our land should be under cultivation."

He then told how an official had come around and paid each man 22 1/2 milreis instead of the 70 and 45 promised. The delegation of thirty-three men then marched into the city of Maranham and demanded of the inspector of immigration that the promises made should be kept. The inspector sent them back to the colony under an escort of soldiers, and they sent an appeal to the American consul. On July 10 an official came to the colony and paid each man 17 1/2 milreis. Seven days later forty-two of them marched to Maranham and again protested to the inspector of immigration. He sent to the governor, who ordered out the garrison of the city and told the colonists to return. They said they would rather die than go back, as they were compelled to work fifteen days each month for the government, building roads and houses. Thereupon the governor put the forty-three immigrants in prison, and telegraphed to the minister of agriculture at Rio de Janeiro to ask what he should do with them. The minister said, "Send them back to the States," and so they were put aboard the *Allianca* and landed here yesterday.

At the Brazilian consulate yesterday it was said that the immigrants were dissatisfied with the land given them, because it was not near enough to the city. The agreement to pay them 70 milreis a month was made before the fall of the empire, and no such large subsidies are paid to immigrants now. Most of the returned immigrants are from Philadelphia.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

President Pellegrini has returned to Buenos Aires.

"Gold" was quoted at 443 in Buenos Aires yesterday.

—There are over one thousand empty houses in Montevideo.

—A second installment of Russian Jews has arrived at Buenos Aires.

—Electoral disturbances are reported from various parts of Argentina.

—Uruguay has suspended payment of interest on her public debt until some accord can be reached.

—It is estimated that the Argentine government will have a deficit of about \$40,000,000 to meet this year.

—Twenty-three employees of the Rosario custom-house have been dismissed for cause and will probably be prosecuted.

—The South American Bank Note Co. of Buenos Aires has applied for a moratorium to pay its debts. Its principal debtor is the national government.

—It is reported that Baron Hirsch has purchased a thousand square leagues of land in the Chaco, Argentina, for the establishment of colonies of Russian Jews.

—The chief of the Argentine stamp office, Santiago Lanosteira, has been convicted of stealing stamps to the value of \$30,000, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and perpetual disqualification for public employment.

—The Argentine telegraph department has entered into a contract with the representatives of the South American Telegraph Co. (Galveston) for the construction and working of two wires between Valparaiso and Buenos Aires.

—The provincial legislature of Santa Fé, Argentina, is showing its "Illustration" by a proposition to impose taxes of eight, twelve and fifteen thousand dollars on banks, and only five thousand dollars on "sporting" establishments. The measure of a people can be pretty accurately gauged when they discriminate against legitimate business in such a way.

—Two more signs of crisis: the Continental Hotel is closed and no less than eighty members of the "Centro Commercial" withdrew their names from the list of subscribers to that important business centre, on the 1st inst.—*Uruguay News*.

—The funded debt of the city of Buenos Aires amounts to \$54,753,342, on which the interest charge is \$3,370,784. As the city government estimates the revenue for next year at \$10,186,000, it will be seen that one third of it will be required to meet interest on this debt. In addition to this the city has a floating debt of \$14,350,321.

—Telegrams from Montevideo yesterday announced a revolutionary attempt by the *blancos* the preceding night, under the leadership of Dr. Terra. There was a sharp fight, which resulted in the defeat of the revolutionists. Several of the leaders, including Terra, were taken prisoners. The number of killed and wounded is not given. It is also reported that a conspiracy existed for the assassination of the President. The city was placed under martial law on the 21st and a large number of arrests were made.

—The following is the text of the dispatch sent to President Herrera y Obes by the Antwerp committee of Uruguayan bondholders in regard to the Elauri conversion scheme:

—Meeting of Belgian Uruguayan bondholders of £2,000,000 sterling unanimously reject the Elauri scheme. Demand maintenance of existing bonds and guarantees. Consent to provisional diminution of interest. If bondholders do not retain rights, will demand striking out all loans from official lists. We affirm London meeting to be invalid. Demand first of all settlement with Brazilian creditors, internal debt, liquidation of National Bank, and the floating debt. We pray you instantly send over decision of Congress after receipt of letter. The forced execution of the Elauri scheme would ruin Uruguayan credit."

—The situation at Rosario, Argentina, is certainly not very satisfactory. The following summary of charges, proved by an official inquiry, against the criminal courts of that city, is given by the *Argentine News*:—That the *Juzgado of Crime* is turned into a commercial house by the judges, a statement that is backed up by the facts: that any criminal can obtain liberty by paying or having friends who can pay; that the officials of the prison stand the load and starve the prisoners; that the judges are incompetent and vicious; that they refuse to allow prisoners to see their families on visiting days; that numerous cases are postponed through the negligence of the judges; that the accused are barbarously treated, sometimes receiving 100 strokes. As regards the women and girls in the Asilo del Buen Pastor, the state of things is still more scandalous.

—Mr. Müller, manager of the Argentine Colonization company, has presented to the government a proposal for bringing from Europe 20,000 laborers for the next harvest. The conditions of the proposal are:—That the government is to guarantee the passage-money of the immigrants, who are to be distributed among the provinces by the office of work, the employers signing contracts to pay the men the minimum wages to be fixed beforehand and paying to the government the passages of the laborers included in the contract with a commission of \$5 per laborer, which is to be Mr. Müller's remuneration for his work in bringing out the men. The employers are to deduct half the passage-money from the men's wages. In our opinion, the only persons who would benefit by this contract are the high contracting parties on the one side, who demand the modest recompense of \$5 each laborer, or \$100,000 for their disinterested services. The chances are, that, after the fare is repaid, the laborer will be turned adrift to shift for himself, and even though he obtain employment, he cannot, with the greatest economy, save sufficient money in an entire year, to pay his passage back to his own country. To any man, and especially the English speaking man without friends or capital, desirous of coming to this country at present, we say without hesitation, "don't."—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 2.

#### LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCTOBER 3.—Senate.—Senator Amaro Cavalanti defected Congress from the charge of wasting time. The Senate, he says, has discussed 48 bills, some of them of the utmost importance. In view of the sessions being nearly ended, he moved that the chair should be instructed to confer with that of the Chamber of Deputies for the purpose of prolonging it. The motion was adopted. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill for the organization of the federal district was voted in 3rd discussion. Deputy Costiño de Mello, in speaking on the navy bill, said that there is much discontent and discouragement among the officers of the navy. One of the causes of this state of affairs is favoritism. At Itamaraty palace there are employed three naval officers who draw pay to which they would only be entitled if they were employed in active service on board. The same is the case with the secretary and aide-de-camp of the minister of the navy.

OCTOBER 5.—Senate.—The electoral bill was voted in 3rd discussion with several amendments. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Arthur Rios and others introduced a bill making an appropriation of \$60,000\$ for the relief of the sufferers from the drought in Bahia. Deputy Belarmino de Menodonga read telegrams from Paraná, stating that there are in that state 3,000 immigrants who cannot obtain employment or settle on public lands. There are not, he said, sufficient accommodations for these immigrants, many of whom are, moreover, beggars and criminals, and nearly all entirely unacquainted with the state. He offered a motion signed by himself and others, asking the government to check the abuses committed by immigration contractors. Deputy Cesario da Motta introduced a bill for the settlement of the boundary question between Santa Catharina and Paraná. Deputy Oliveira Pinto protested against the contract made with the custom-house at Rio de Janeiro for collecting export duties for the state of Minas Geraes. The state of

Rio de Janeiro, he says, will demand compensation for the losses occasioned by this contract. A bill was introduced for obligatory vaccination and re-vaccination.

OCTOBER 6.—Senate.—In the vote, in 2nd discussion, on the bill interpreting Art. 6 of the constitution, the substitute bill, at Senator Virgilio Dímasio was adopted. The bill for boring artesian wells in Piauhy was voted in and discussion, and also the bill ratifying the treaty with Peru. The Senate voted in final discussion the amendments that passed in the 3rd discussion of the electoral bill. The Senate's amendment to the Emperor's pension bill, rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, was sustained by a vote of 30 to 5. This amendment provides for the payment of the pension at the exchange rate of 270, per 100. Chamber of Deputies.—The bill regulating the powers of the federal and state governments in regard to internal improvements, was voted in 3rd discussion. In the vote on the extradition bill the substitute offered by the committee on legislation was adopted. Deputy João Pinheiro and Oliveira Pinto debated the question of the contract for the collection of export duties for the state of Minas Gerais.

OCTOBER 7.—Senate.—A resolution was offered for prolonging the session of Congress to November 15th. The bill for the reorganization of the federal judiciary was voted in 2nd discussion. Chamber of Deputies.—In the debate on the budget of the department of agriculture the Bahia delegation offered an amendment making an appropriation of 400,000\$ for connecting the Bahia Central and Bahia and São Francisco railways, and authorizing the government to purchase the Santo Amaro railway belonging to the state of Bahia. The administrative reorganization bill was voted. The committee on petitions and powers reported favorably on the message of the President, asking leave to employ Deputy José Augusto de Freitas on a special mission. The Chamber voted to grant the leave required. Deputy Vilaça denounced the conduct of the police in the row at the Teatro Lírico, and offered a motion signed by himself and others, asking for information on the subject. Deputy Feliciano Penna defended the contract for collection of export duties for the state of Minas Gerais.

OCTOBER 8.—Senate.—The Senate having voted in 3rd discussion the bill for establishing a school for machinists at Para, against which the committee on finance had reported, the members of that committee tendered their resignations, which, however, the Senate declined to accept. The bill for boring artesian wells in Piauhy, and that for ratifying the treaty with Peru, were voted in 3rd discussion. The resolution to prolong the session to November 15th was adopted. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Serzedelo, taking the floor to communicate to the Chamber the results of the labors of the joint committee appointed to report on banks of issue, availed himself of the opportunity to allude to the rioting in the city, and to censure the conduct of the police authorities. The bill for delivering national property to the state governments was voted in 2nd discussion, as was also the bill regulating the trial of the President of the republic and ministers of state for ordinary crimes. Deputy Antônio de Faria, in speaking on the budget of the department of agriculture, said that the immigration bureau had always displayed want of zeal. Deputy Glycerio:—"Not in my time." Deputy Antônio de Faria:—"Before your time, during your time and since your time. It has always been so, is so still, and always will be." Deputy Garcia Pires offered a resolution calling the attention of the government to the necessity of postponing the execution of the order for the collection of duties in gold until Congress shall have acted on the subject. Several members of the S. Paulo delegation introduced a bill making an appropriation of 200,000\$ for building a temporary pier at Santos.

OCTOBER 9.—Senate.—Senator Ramiro Barcellos spoke in opposition to the bill interpreting Art. 6 of the transitory provisions of the constitution. The bill, he says, gives that article as absolute latitude and deprives the states of the right to reorganize their judicaries. As in many of the states the judiciary is already organized, the bill, if converted into a law, cannot be executed. Deputy Rangel Pestana also opposed the bill which was defended by Senator Gil Goulart. The bill from the Chamber of Deputies for compulsory retirement of army officers was brought up, and the point was raised that it could not be discussed by the Senate, which had already rejected a similar measure, since Art. 40 of the constitution declares that bills rejected, or vetoed, cannot be renewed during the legislative session. Several senators discussed this point, on which a vote could not be taken for want of a quorum. Chamber of Deputies.—In discussing the resolution for prolonging the session, Deputy Barboza Lima censured the government for having delayed the action of Congress by refusing to furnish information, and Deputy João de Siqueira retorted by attributing the delay to the dilatoriness of Congress. Deputy Zama said that during the prolongation Congress should devote itself exclusively to legislation that is absolutely necessary, such as voting the budget and the electoral and impeachment laws. As to the question whether the members should draw pay for the additional time, he considered it already settled by the constitution. The resolution was voted. The navy bill was voted in 3rd discussion, and Art. 1 of the budget of the department of the navy in 1st discussion.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The small-pox is declining at Victoria.

—In Campinas the price of beef has risen to 600 reis a kilo.

—An epidemic of small-pox is raging at Guaratinguetá, São Paulo.

—Maestro Gomes Cardim was robbed of 5,000\$ in São Paulo on the 8th.

—An immigrant's Aspásia is to be constructed in Santos at a cost of 30,000\$.

—Dr. Henrique Goren, ex-director of the Ouro Preto school of mines, has gone to São Paulo to live.

—In Bahia on the 6th a man was arrested with forged orders in his possession to the amount of 25,000\$.

—The commander and the major of the 7th regiment of cavalry at Curiúba have been placed under arrest.

—The motion to exclude the governor of Maranhão from the Pernambuco Senate was rejected by that body on the 8th.

—In the S. Paulo chamber of deputies there was introduced on the 8th last a bill fixing the price of the state at 3,940 milreis.

—The operatives of the match factory at Villa Mariana, São Paulo, struck on the 6th last, on account of non-payment of wages.

—It is stated that the president of São Paulo has asked the minister of finance to raise the wages of the custom-house laborers at Santos.

—In the city of Joá de Fóra there were registered in the quarter from July to September 23 marriages, 62 deaths and 135 births.

—According to the *Jornal do Brasil*, of the 9th, telegrams from Amazonas report that the people of that state have revolted against the governor.

—In Niterói there were 158 arrests in the month of September. Of these arrests 56 were for vagrancy, 48 for drunkenness and 41 for disorderly conduct.

—In the S. Paulo legislature there has been introduced a bill establishing a premium of 10,000\$ for the cattle-breeder who produces the largest number of cattle.

—It is stated that a capitalist at Cataguases proposes to insure coffee against losses on the plantations and during shipment over the railways, charging a commission of 1/2 %.

—A telegram from Pará, of the 6th, says that Capt. João Francisco da Luz, the celebrated democratic leader that repulsed the police force last May, has been murdered at Capim, where he resided.

—On the 7th inst. at Curiúba there was a quarrel between the commander and other officers of the 7th regiment of cavalry. The officers declared that they would not continue to serve with the commander.

—The laborers at the Santos custom-house struck for higher wages on the 8th and resumed work on the following day on receiving assurances that efforts would be made to obtain an increase in their wages.

—There were 21 cases of yellow fever at Santos on the 8th which as increased to 50 by the toll. In view of the crowded state of that port and the apathy of the public officials, such a number of cases at this hour must be considered a very ominous beginning of the summer.

—A telegram of the 8th from Pelotas states that there was an alteration between Visconde de Pelotas and Gen. Faria, in a theater in that city. It seems that theaters are not contributing as much as they should towards promoting peace and quiet.

—The governor of Amazonas is at loggerheads with the state legislature and thinks that his life is in danger. The governor has recently been making many changes in the state administration and has thereby probably incurred the ill-will of Barão de Juruá and his friends.

—News continue to be received of the horrors of the drought in the interior of Bahia. In the town of Caeté all the sources of water have gone dry except one, which has to be guarded by a police force, the water being distributed to the thirsty population in rations.

—The municipal council of Pelotas has issued an ordinance requiring bread to be made of good flour and the loaves to be of the following weights: 50, 100, 200, 300 and 400 grammes. Any infraction of this ordinance is punished with fines of from 30\$ to 60\$ and imprisonment of from 8 to 15 days.

—If the church gets crowded to the wall in its contest with the state, it will have to blame its own clergy quite as much as its enemies. At a christening in Cachoeiro, Espírito Santo, a priest recently refused to accept a man and his wife as godparents because they had been married by the civil ride. Such an incident is sure to excite more antagonism and to cause more repressive legislation.

—Quite an excitement has been caused in Victoria by the arrival of a piano for the police of that city. A telegram says that the newspapers of the place are discussing the fact, being naturally anxious to know what part the piano is going to take in maintaining public order and security. As music is supposed to have charms to soothe the savage breast, would it not be well for the Rio police to follow the example of their Victoria brethren?

—When the news became known at Maceió that Governor Pedro Paulino had resigned, the opposition organized a procession on the 9th in honor of the event. On their return the police attacked them and a severe fight ensued which resulted in two killed and several wounded. Both sides claim that the other began the fight. A telegram of the 11th says that three more of the wounded died on the 9th. The situation in Alagoas is becoming decidedly unsatisfactory.

—Some time ago a S. Paulo gentleman, who was visiting the island of Madeira, found some wine with which he was much pleased, and bought a case to take home with him. Unfortunately this wine also pleased the custom-house people at Santos, for when the case was delivered to the gentleman's correspondents at that place, they discovered that seven bottles were missing and the other five either broken or empty. Moral: It is safer to look up wine when it is red, or even to pass it through the Santos custom-house.

—Street fighting in Rio is favorable to higher rates. It is currently believed that a whole week of pasteboard barricades and student rhetoric mixed with as little blood as possible, would have sent exchange up to 20%.

—On the 10th the police captured a Comblain rifle with a quantity of half-cartridges, other ammunition, swords, etc., at a house where rooms are let in the Rua da Manoel. The equipments were declared to belong to the army.

—The story is told us of the misfortunes of one of the many vessels lying in the port of Santos, which is now completely abandoned by officers and crew. The captain first fell ill and was sent up to São Paulo. Then a young lad was taken ill and went to the hospital, where he died. Then the steward, mate and 2nd mate took the fever and went to the hospital. The crew left the vessel, the *Zodó*, and no one could even be induced to clean the cabin, which remained as the sick men left it, nor for a time would the port doctor do anything to have it cleaned and disinfected. Such a case demands an investigation.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The receipts of the Juiz de Fora station amounted in September to 46,247\$380, besides 10,713\$ collected there on freight received from other stations.

—The state of Rio Grande do Sul is calling for tenders for building 350 kilometers of railway on the extension of the Porto Alegre and Nova Hamburgo road.

—It is reported in S. Paulo that the Companhia Carris de Ferro has changed its name to Companhia de Vila Paulista and decided to increase its capital to 4,500,000\$.

—An accident occurred on the Central line at Maxambomba last night, resulting in killing a brakeman and wounding several others. The accident was caused by the negligence of a switchman who caused the S. Paulo express to run into a freight train.

—The government is going to make a contract with Joaquim Caetano Pinto Junior to build branch railways as feeders for the Central road. The minister of agriculture has requested that of finance to allow the contractor to deposit in the treasury the sum of 60,000\$ as security for the execution of the contract.

—The Companhia Geral has published the following notice:—"To avoid delay in the shipment of merchandise, due to accumulation of freight at the junction with the Central Railway of Brazil, the board of directors has decided to make shipments by way of Imbituba, shippers paying freight at the same rates as by the Central railway."

—We are advised that the Mogyana, Paulista, Viana and Sorocabana railways of São Paulo are seriously crippled because of inability to get all the coal they require at Santos. They are all keeping up their passenger trains, but their freight traffic is much reduced for want of coal. It requires only a yellow fever scare in Santos just now to block nearly the entire coffee traffic of that state.

—At the station of Morro Alto on the Mariana branch of the Leopoldina railway, a large quantity of coffee had accumulated, the company failing to furnish cars for taking it to market. Tired of asking for cars, the planters determined to have revenge, and on the 29th ult. obstructed the track with logs of wood, thus preventing the passage of trains. The company sent eight empty cars to the station, the coffee was shipped, and the obstructions removed. We suppose that this incident is something entirely new in railroad history.

## LOCAL NOTES

—Dr. Antonio Prado has returned to Brazil.

—We have received a third remittance of 20\$000 for the Hospital fund from an unknown friend in Santos.

—It is stated that Visconde de Ouro Preto is writing the history of the cabinet of which he was premier.

—The damage done to the Teatro Lírico during the row on the night of the 6th is estimated at from 8,000\$ to 9,000\$.

—President Deodoro was again taken ill on the 6th and passed a very bad day, his physician being in constant attendance.

—In the rubbish of the houses that were burnt on Rua dos Invalidos 700\$ in money and 14,000\$ in other property have been found.

—The government has not permitted the sending of telegrams giving on account of the conflict at the Teatro Lírico and the subsequent rioting.

—The Vice-President, who has been ill again, has recently experienced a decided improvement. It is said that he will fix his residence out towards Redengó during the summer.

—It is said that the government has accepted the proposal of the English government to open negotiations in regard to the boundary treaty between Brazil and English Guyana.

—It is stated that Gen. Deodoro has peremptorily declared to the minister of foreign affairs that the question of the boundary between Brazil and French Guyana he will accept no line on this side of the Oyapok.

—It is really desirable to have an end of such occurrences as the disgraceful scene at the Teatro Lírico on the 6th, it will be necessary to employ the cane as a necessary part of every young man's education.

—We regret to note that the *Acacanga* is to take back 8 carriage horses to Buenos Aires, whence they came only a very short time ago for the amusement of our bran new capitalists and noblemen.

—Street fighting in Rio is favorable to higher rates. It is currently believed that a whole week of pasteboard barricades and student rhetoric mixed with as little blood as possible, would have sent exchange up to 20%.

—On the 10th the police captured a Comblain rifle with a quantity of half-cartridges, other ammunition, swords, etc., at a house where rooms are let in the Rua da Manoel. The equipments were declared to belong to the army.

—One of the men killed by the police on the night of the 8th is said to have been an Englishman. His body was evidently plundered, for nothing remained to identify him. Several tried to find the body on the following day, but without avail. The police apparently did not want the unhappy man identified.

—The price of fresh beef has risen to 540 reis a kilo to the butchers who are retailing it at 700 and 800 reis, that is, at the moment when we are writing this item. When this paper is published, it is not at all improbable that a kilo of beef may cost 1,000. And yet the *Correio do Rio* insists that we shall all be optimists.

—On the 10th inst. José Martins Pereira Pinto complained to the police that 3,000\$ had been stolen from him in the Banco Rural e Hypotecário. He laid the money upon the counter, he said, and a thief picked it up and ran away with it. It is to be hoped that José fully explained how it happened that he did not run after the thief.

—It must be confessed that Senator Pedro Paulino has shown a much better appreciation of the situation than the so-called leaders of the republic who objected to his resigning his post as senator. He has acquiesced in the wishes of his colleagues as far as the senatohip is concerned, but has promptly resigned the government of Alagoas.

—The rapidly with which telegraphic messages travel between Rio and S. Paulo is something startling. On Saturday last a gentleman took the train at S. Paulo for Rio at 6 a.m., after having sent a telegram advising a friend in Rio of his coming. He arrived in Rio about 7 p.m., and at 9 o'clock, two hours later, his message of the morning was delivered.

—The *Telegrafo Marítimo* of Montevideo says that several commercial houses of that city are closing up there for removal to Rio. If these firms bring capital with them, we will embrace them; but if they are bringing more Metropolitan railways, *celuló* banks and all the other miseries that afflict the River Plate markets, we are better off without them. Could not the Brazilians ship a few of the provisional cabinet to the River Plate along with the horses that are going south?

—The declaration made yesterday by the academic youth (*anglóis* students) that they were not hostile to the police brigade, furnished us with perfect security as to the reestablishment of order." *O Tempo*, 11th. That a sensible journal should publish such nonsense as this is simply incredible. Are the students of Rio de Janeiro the arbiters of our lives, property and peace? To permit these young gentlemen to anesthetize their opinions by rhetorical effusions is a licence, and their interference in matters of a political description richly merits the switch.

## THE PRESIDENT

From all we can learn as we go to press the President is very slowly recovering from the severe illness with which he was attacked on the 6th. He is extremely weak, and his present enfeebled condition is sufficiently critical to inspire keen anxiety. For some inexplicable reason his physician and family furnish no news to the public, nor do the newspapers manifest any special interest in the matter. Beyond a four-line item to the effect that his state is "melhorada", or that "the President is reported to be improving," very little information is given. Everyone has known, however, that President Deodoro has been critically ill since the 6th, and it is also known that there has been talk in military circles of a probable successor. As soon as he can stand the journey it is said that the President will be moved to Petrópolis, but may, in the meantime, be taken to Tijuca for a few days.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—On September 3 the circulation of the Banco Republica amounted to 274,501,269.

—It is stated that the Santos custom-house refuses to receive in payment of duties 500\$ notes of the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brasil.

—The minister of finance refuses to exempt the Brazilianische Bank for Deutschland from payment of its quota for the expenses of supervision.

—In the budget presented to the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro on the 8th the receipts are estimated at 10,500,000\$ and the expenditures at 9,399,244\$385.

—The legislature of Amazonas has voted a tax of 20% on the India rubber exported from that state to the other states of Brazil. It is reported that the general government, considering the tax unconstitutional, will take measures to prevent its collection.

—The Banco Paulista e Rio has given notice that it will issue cheques for fixed sums on deposits drawing a 4% interest compounded quarterly. The cheques will be of the following colors: 100\$, white; 500\$, blue; 1,000\$, pink; 5,000\$, green; 10,000\$, yellow.

—The budget presented to the chamber of deputies of Bahia on the 6th inst. estimates the receipts at 4,010,000\$ and the expenditures at 4,028,000\$. In the latter is included the sum of 25,000\$ for the expense of causing the state to be represented at the Chicago exhibition.

—According to our New York exchanges another rubber syndicate has been organized by the Baiano de Gondoi, of Pará, and prices are being rapidly forced upward. A similar undertaking by the same man in 1883 resulted most disastrously. Late news indicates a failure in this scheme also.

—On the 7th inst. a deputation from the Associação Commercial called on the minister of finance and requested him to postpone until after Congress shall have acted on the matter, the execution of the order for collecting import duties in gold. The minister declared that, in view of the state of the treasury, it was impossible to comply with their request. On the 9th, however, the government decided to postpone the execution of the order for collecting import duties in gold. It will continue to collect in paper at the rate of 20, per mil reis till Congress acts on the question.



[October 13th, 1891.]

**Flour.**—Receipts have been 2,450 bbls. per Alliance from the United States. There are still no stocks in first hand, and dealers hold only about 16,000 bbls. which are selling at 36s.00—41s.00 per bbl for first Baltimore marks. City mills flour is quoted at 27s.000—31s.000. As there is no flour expected before the 15th inst., and near arrivals are in dealers' hands, the market is very firm and prices tend to a new advance.

**Pitch Pine.**—There have been no receipts and the market is reported strong at 48s.000—49s.000 per ton.

**White Pine.**—Receipts nil and the market continues firm at 14s.000—15s.000 per foot.

**Swedish Pine.**—Receipts are 977 dos. red deals per Gefor from Gothenburg, which were sold at about 40s.000 per dos. White deals are quoted at 46s.000—47s.000 per dos. and the market is firm.

**Spruce Pine.**—Receipts nil and quotations are nominal.

**Karosena.**—Receipts have been 34,567 cases per Vitoria H. from New York. Quotations are slightly higher at 7s.000—7s.500 per case.

**Lard.**—The Alianza brought 1,650 kegs. Quotations are again lower, viz: George's lard, in lots, 450—460 rs. per lb. and other marks 430—440 rs. The market is still rather flat.

**Rice.**—Receipts are 500 bags via Europe and the market is steady at unchanged quotations, viz, 12s.500—13s.000 per bag.

**Cudifah.**—Receipts have been 483 cases Norwegian per Cudifah and 190 bbls., 100 barrels Canadian coastwise. We have been underestimating stocks, which are now about 9,000 packages. The market is rather quiet and dealers quote Canadian bbls at 35s.000—37s.000 and barrels at 36s.000—37s.000. Norwegian cases are quoted at 36s.000—37s.000.

**Roule.**—Quantities of 9s.000—10s.000 per lb. show no change. Receipts are 105 bbls. per Alianza.

**Turpentine.**—Receipts are 10 cases per Alianza. There have been no changes in quotations of 8s.00—8s.50 per kilogramme.

**Coal.**—Receipts since our last report have been:

4,482 tons per Dittos from Cardiff

2,366 " Prince Frederick, from Hull

767 " " J. Jones, from Leith.

All to dealers end consumers.

**Bran.**—The quotations for city mills bran are unchanged at 4s.000—5s.000 per bag, and no foreign has arrived.

**Indian Corn.**—Receipts of foreign during the week were 54,500 bags, from the River Plate. Dealers quote River Plate at 7s.000—7s.500 per bag, and corn from the north is quoted at 6s.000—6s.500. The supply of 6s.00—6s.500. The supply of native corn has been very considerable.

**Hay.**—Receipts are 1,588 bales from the River Plate and 50 bales from Europe. River Plate hay is unchanged at 7s.00—8s.00 per kilogramme.

**Cement.**—Receipts oil and brokers continue to quote British at 9s.00—10s.000 and German at 8s.000—9s.000, per bbl. but French is a little lower at 9s.000—10s.000.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 5.

**HULL.**—Nor bk Prince Frederick; 1456 tons; Overgaard; 64 ds. coal to order.

OCT. 7.

**LARTH.**—Br bk Osaka; 517 tons; Jones; 55 ds. coal to J. & P. Correa Pacheco & Co.

OCT. 9.

**GOTHENBURG.**—Swed bk Gefor; 456 tons; Bjornessen; 61 ds. pine to order.

OCT. 11.

**Buenos Aires.**—Arg schr Cap Forward; 124 tons; Biester; 16 ds. sundries to order.

### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

OCTOBER 5.

**S. FRANCISCO DO SUL.**—Port bk Sultana; 459 tons; Reis; sundries.

OCT. 6.

**NEW ORLEANS.**—Nor bk India; 208 tons; Andersen; ballast.

**BARRADOS.**—Nor bk Idan; 341 tons; Andersen; do.

**MOSSORO.**—Dan lug Moerdar; 266 tons; Princ; do.

OCT. 7.

**POST ELIZABETH.**—Nor lug Haave; 445 tons; Kittelaen; coffee.

**AACHAT.**—Br lug O'Blanchard; 260 tons; Le Dain; ballast.

**PUGAT SOUND.**—Br ship Halewood; 210 tons; Galt; do.

OCT. 8.

**IQUIQUO.**—Br ship Knight of the Thistle; 148 tons; Seinty; ballast.

**PORTLAND (OREGON).**—Br ship Drummuir; 1798 tons; Withers; do.

**SANTOS.**—Swed bk Zarma; 334 tons; Andersen; flour.

OCT. 9.

**MONTREO BAY.**—Nor bk Grasiella; 442 tons; Eskeland; ballast.

OCT. 10.

**PENSACOLA.**—Nor bk Cleo; 640 tons; Arnaldsen; ballast.

**BARRADOS.**—Nor bk Orient; 498 tons; Clausen; do.

**PERUANUO.**—Amer bk Virginia; 735 tons; Pettigrew; do.

**PANAMA.**—Nor lug Albatross; 323 tons; Amundsen; sundries.

OCT. 11.

**BARBADO.**—Amer lug Priscilla; 612 tons; McClellan; ballast.

OCT. 12.

**SANTOS.**—Nor lug Vega; same cargo.

**TALCHUANG.**—Aum bk Stephan; ballast.

**VANCOUVER ISLAND.**—Nor bk Cesar; do.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—Br ship Eckeleckan; do.

OCT. 13.

**CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.**

**SANTOS.**—Nor lug Vega; same cargo.

**TALCHUANG.**—Aum bk Stephan; ballast.

**VANCOUVER ISLAND.**—Nor bk Cesar; do.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—Br ship Eckeleckan; do.

### FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 13th, 1891.

NAME  
TON  
A-  
IVED  
WHARF  
FROM  
CONSIGNM.

NAME	TON	A- IVED	WHARF FROM	CONSIGNM.
American	650	Sept. 20	Brunswick	Ind. Bizz. Co.
Jug R. A. C. Smith	650	Oct. 3	Baltimore	Levener & C.
Jug Good News	923	3	New York	John Moore & C
Argentine	154	Nov. 13	Macao	P. Bernandes & R.
Jug V. H. Hopkins	650	Aug. 28	Cape Verde	To order.
Jug Sag. Agnes	148	Aug. 28	1. Terceira	To master.
Jug Meteor Brill	123	Sept. 11	2. Aires	Cameyano & C
Jug Met. Dorada	123	Oct. 11	2. Aires	Cemiyano & C
Jug Gap. Froward	123	Oct. 11	2. Aires	To order
Austrian	743	Aug. 28	Glasgow	Watson, R. & C
British	743	Aug. 28	Glasgow	Watson, R. & C
bk Alice Ada	293	June 7	Rosario	Rio Flour Mill
bk Chignecto	1032	July 3	Rosario	To order.
bk Sun Lee	650	July 3	Rosario	W. Williams & C
bk Alce N. Craig	650	Aug. 28	Rangoon	H. Stoltz & C
bk O. O'Brien	798	Aug. 10	Brunswick	F. P. Mayrink
bk Catherine	303	Aug. 10	Brunswick	F. P. Passos
bk C. E. C. C. C.	148	Aug. 10	Brunswick	F. P. Passos
bk N. Scott. Hall	157	Aug. 10	Brunswick	F. P. Passos
bk West. Isles	157	Aug. 10	Brunswick	F. P. Passos
bk Sag. Agnes	148	Aug. 10	Brunswick	F. P. Passos
bk Meteor Brill	123	Sept. 11	Brunswick	F. P. Passos
bk Met. Dorada	123	Oct. 11	Brunswick	F. P. Passos
Jug Gap. Froward	123	Oct. 11	Brunswick	F. P. Passos
bk Alice Cooper	823	Aug. 28	Glasgow	F. P. Passos
bk Rodacea	823	Aug. 28	Glasgow	F. P. Passos
bk Sag. Agnes	823	Aug. 28	Glasgow	F. P. Passos
bk Meteor Brill	823	Aug. 28	Glasgow	F. P. Passos
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## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

October 10th, 1891.

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## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
181,551,700\$	Jan. 10	4	American, gold .....	100 — 1,000\$	1,005 000	1,007 000 —
116,600	do	4	do	1,000\$	—	—
18,017,500	April 1 (4c)	6	Gold Luan 1868 .....	1,000	1,350 000	1,300 000 —
31,635,500	1st quarterly	4 1/4	do 1870 .....	1,000	1,350 000	—
109,694,000	do	4	do 1889 .....	500 — 1,000	993 000	—

## DEBENTURES.

<i>Present Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable.</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
1,300,000\$	May—Nov.	8	RAILWAYS			
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Bragantina, ...	200\$	190\$	
1,500,000	... ..	6	Campos e Carangola, ...	100	105	
1,500,000	... ..	6	Genial do Rio, ...	111 5	81 500	84,800 84,500
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Juiz de Fora e São Pau...	100	92 500	91 500—91 000
1,500,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Lagoa-d'Uba, ...	200	192	
1,500,000	5—	6	Lagoa-d'Uba, ...	100	165	
1,500,000	Jan.—July	5	do gold, ...	50	490	
1,500,000	... ..	5	Maracá, ...	111 5	86 50	
1,500,000	Jan.—July	5	Sapucahy, ...	100	184	
1,500,000	Feb.—Aug.	6	S. Isidro do Rio Preto, ...	200	192	
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	do gold, ...	150	441	
1,500,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	S. Paulo e Paraná, ...	200	550	
1,500,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	do gold, ...	100	550	
1,500,000	Jan.—July	7	União Vale-Caruaru, ...	200	141	
1,500,000	... ..	7	TRAMWAYS			
1,500,000	Jan.—July	5	Cant. e Viação Fluminense, ...	100	150	
1,500,000	do	6	Crédito Urbano, ...	100	441	
1,500,000	... ..	7	do	100	107	
1,500,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	Paraná, ...	200	100	
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	S. Paulo e S. Amaro, ...	200	..	
1,500,000	Mar.—Sept.	6 1/2	Vila Isabel, ...	200	198	
1,500,000	... ..	6 1/2	SHIPPING			
1,500,000	May—Nov.	8	Ferry, ...	100	100	
1,500,000	Jan.—Dec.	7	do	200	104	
1,500,000	... ..	7	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES			
1,500,000	Feb.—Aug.	8 1/2	Puerto, ...	200	180	
1,500,000	Jan.—July	8 1/2	Quissamã, ...	200	195	
1,500,000	Mar.—Sept.	8 1/2	Rio Branco, ...	200	169	
1,500,000	... ..	8 1/2	MILLS			
1,500,000	Feb.—Aug.	8	Alliança, ...	200	200	
1,500,000	Jan.—July	8	Butterly, ...	100	..	
1,500,000	Mar.—Nov.	7	Bom Fim, ...	200	..	
1,500,000	... ..	7	Brazil Industrial, ...	200	204	
1,500,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Centro Industrial, ...	200	200	
1,500,000	May—Nov.	7	Centro Industrial do Brasil, ...	200	190	
1,500,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Industrial Mineira, ...	200	193	
1,500,000	Jan.—July	7	Petropolitana, ...	200	..	
1,500,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	Pão Grande, ...	200	199	
1,500,000	... ..	7	Primo Industrial do Brasil, ...	200	..	
1,500,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Primo Industrial, ...	200	195	
1,500,000	Jan.—July	7	S. C. Christiano, ...	200	..	
1,500,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Lázaro, ...	200	198	
1,500,000	... ..	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara, ...	100	..	
1,500,000	May—Nov.	7	União Industrial S. Sebastião, ...	100	198	
1,500,000	... ..	7	União Mineira, ...	100	..	
1,500,000	Jan.—July	7	S. Jerônimo e Coal, ...	100	95	
1,500,000	... ..	7	MISCELLANEOUS			
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	Agulha do Rio Grande, ...	100	140	
1,500,000	Mar.—Sept.	8	Architectonica, ...	100	80	
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	Banco de Viseu do Brasil, ...	100	53	
1,500,000	... ..	6	Banco do Brasil, ...	100	36	
1,500,000	... ..	7	Brazil Agency, ...	200	..	
1,500,000	Apr.—Oct.	7 1/2	Cartaria Esgrima, gold, ...	50	..	
1,500,000	Feb.—Aug.	7 1/2	Construtora, ...	200	..	
1,500,000	Jan.—July	7 1/2	Companhia de Obras Públicas, ...	100	170	
1,500,000	do	7 1/2	do	200	30	
1,500,000	... ..	7 1/2	D. Pedro II, ...	200	190	
1,500,000	Mar.—Sept.	6 1/2	do, Law, & Col. Machado, ...	200	..	
1,500,000	May—Nov.	6 1/2	Lavra, Ind. & Cult., ...	100	..	
1,500,000	... ..	6 1/2	Melhoramento de N. de N. ...	200	..	
1,500,000	Jan.—July	8	Nacional de Óleos, ...	200	185	
1,500,000	Mar.—Sept.	8	Nova Indústria, ...	100	100 500	
1,500,000	... ..	8	do	200	300	
1,500,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	Porto, ...	100	..	
1,500,000	Jan.—July	90	Present			
1,500,000	... ..	90	Amount			

## SHIPPING

Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
1,200,000	960,000	Cariooca	110% p.a. Jan. 91	300 \$	210,000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	Lloyd Brasileira, res. do reuter	110% p.a. Jan. 91	250 000	180 000	—
—	—	Brasileira, e Estaias de ferro	— Jan. 91	40	48 000	—
—	—	Nac. Navegação Costeira	—	150	—	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	Nac. Sud.	110% p.a. Jan. 91	40	55 000	—
2,000,000	1,200,000					

## INSURANCE

INSURANCE							
Capital	Capital fund up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividends paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
4,000,000\$	300,000\$	20,441	Allianca .....	\$100 - July 91	20\$	23\$000	
3,000,000	150,000	249,714	Argos Fluminense .....	11 cent - July 91	50\$	30\$000	
3,000,000	200,000	43,572	Atalaia .....	1 cent - July 91	10	9\$000	
2,000,000	200,000	10,000	Bonfim .....	1 cent - July 91	80	10\$000	
4,000,000	200,000	192,714	Fidelidade .....	1 cent - July 91	30	11\$000	
4,000,000	520,000	320,000	Geralti .....	1 cent - July 91	125	23\$000	
4,000,000	300,000	88,008	Geraúis .....	6 cent - July 91	100	140\$000	
4,000,000	200,000	150,000	Geraldo .....	4 cent - July 91	10	8\$000	
3,000,000	210,000	19,208	Intendente .....	6 cent - July 91	30	5\$000	
8,000,000	400,000	360,000	Integridade .....	1 cent - July 91	100	181\$000	
1,000,000	100,000	4,754	Levantado .....	1 cent - Jan. 90	10	9\$000	
5,000,000	750,000	130,561	Prosperidade .....	3 cent - July 91	30	4,5\$000	
5,000,000	250,000	66,572	União Gás do Vale das Estrelas .....	2 cent - July 90	20	16\$000	
1,000,000	100,000	1,413	Vigilante .....	5 cent - July 91	20	4\$000	

## RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
\$1,000,000	1,000,000		Alagoana.....	40 2	25 \$000		
2,000,000	1,000,000		Caeté Frio.....	40 1	43 000		
2,000,000	1,000,000		Cataguases.....	20			
50,000,000	12,000,000		Estr. e S. Franc. to Clodrub.....	40	11 000		138 00 148
200,000,000	60,000,000		Getúlio Brasil.....	40	16 000		
.....	.....		do.....	200	65 000	....	55
60,000,000	.....		Goyaz (a) Matto Grosso.....	200			
30,000,000	200,000		Mirici.....	200			
30,000,000	200,000	8,520	Minas de S. Jerônimo.....	20	157 000		
10,000,000	1,980,000		Muniz Júlio..... a series	60	26 000		20 00
.....	.....		Muniz Júlio.....	60	120 000		
3,000,000	900,000		Nordeste do Brasil.....	40	60 000		
40,000,000	8,000,000		Norte de S. Pauli.....	40	33 000		
12,000,000	8,400,000		Oeste do Minas.....	200	300 000		
64,000,000	200,468		do..... 2 series.....	50	...		
.....	8,700,000		do..... 3 series.....	40	54 000		
11,073,750			Parapópolis.....	40			
8,000,000	1,600,000		Pepênia ou Alazá.....	40			
30,000,000	6,000,000		Quianbó.....	1st - Jan. 91	86 000		
10,000,000	10,000,000		Rio Doce.....	40	55 000		
0,000	10,000,000		Sorocabana.....	3 1/2 - June 90	310 000		
13,000,000	14,000,000		do..... prud.....	3 1/2 - June 90	100 000		
12,000,000	5,200,000		Uberlândia.....	40	40 000		
3,000,000	2,400,000		Uíque.....	6 1/2 - Feb. 84	100		
1,600,000	600,000		União Valentiana.....	100			
3,000,000	600,000	343,02	Vassouras e Faiy do Alfés.....	100	38 000		
100,000,000	600,000		Viçosa Ferrea Sapequy.....	150	100 000	58 000	63
.....	.....		Viçosa Rio e São Paulo.....	200	100 000	130 000	
6,000,000	3,900,000		VIASPAR	200	160 000		
5,000,000	5,000,000		TRANSAVIA	100			
9,700,000	9,700,000		Carioica.....	100			
5,800,000	4,900,000	84,186	Jardim Ibitanicó.....	8,000 - Apr. 91	200	190 000	170 000
.....	800		Pernambucano.....	6 000 - Jan. 91	100	130 000	
.....	800		do.....	200	100 000	230 000	240

## BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,000,000.00	4,100,000.00	60,328.88	BIO DE JARIEMO	4.000—July 91	80\$	181.000	
1,000,000.00	4,767,000.00	34,300.00	Agricola do Brasil.....	4.000—July 91	120	60.000	
5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	414,927	Allianca do Brasil.....	1.000—July 91	200	250.000	
30,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	86,187	Anxitis.....	20.000—Feb 91	50	50.000	
M 10,000,000.00	M 5,000,000.00	—	Brasiliense.....	10.000—May 91	200	200.000	
100,000,000.00	33,000,000.00	43,345,841	Brasiliense, do.....	10.000—July 91	374	300.000	
10,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	—	Brasil e Londres.....	10.000—July 91	194	190.000	
10,100,000.00	10,000,000.00	1,82,058	Brasil Norte America.....	8.000—July 91	200	25.000	
10,000,000.00	1,932,260.00	1,153,000.00	Brasileiro, Inter.....	8.000—July 91	64	64.000	
1,000,000.00	500,000.00	1,153,000.00	Brasileiro, Inter.....	8.000—July 91	15	15.000	
7,000,000.00	700,000.00	109,380	Central.....	5.90—July 91	100	108.000	
10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	2,82,414.14	Cooperativo.....	10.000—July 91	35	35.000	
10,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	306,154	Commercial do Rio de Jan. a serie.....	12.000—July 91	200	283.000	
8,000,000.00	13,000,000.00	8,800,000.00	Comerciantes.....	5.100—July 91	200	240.000	
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	—	Comercio.....	12.000—July 91	200	218.000	
1,000,000.00	210,000.00	54,000.00	Comercio e Industria.....	4.000—July 91	10	60.000	
84,000,000.00	80,000,000.00	1,395,374	Comercio do Brasil.....	10.000—July 91	200	180.000	
10,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	800.000	Comercio.....	4.000—July 91	200	130.000	
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,403	Cosmopolit.....	4.000—July 91	—	—	
5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	500,000.00	Credito Commercial.....	6.000—July 91	100	140.000	
5,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	133,728	Credito Garantido.....	3.000—July 91	80	60.000	
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	100,000.00	Credito Industrial.....	15.000—July 91	200	138.000	
40,000,000.00	37,000,000.00	131,000.00	Credito Industrial.....	12.000—July 91	200	130.000	
10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	1,167	Credito Popular.....	12.000—July 91	100	121.000	
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000.000.00	Credito Publico (Caixa).....	5.000—July 91	100	103.000	
40,000,000.00	7,500,000.00	630,466	Credito Real do Brasil.....	12.000—July 91	200	180.000	
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	—	Credito Real do Brasil.....	12.000—July 91	200	23.000	
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,185,870	do a serie.....	10.000—July 91	200	200.000	
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	213,100	comercio dep.....	10.000—July 91	200	200.000	
25,000,000.00	7,500,000.00	387,277	Credito Rural e Internac.....	13.000—July 91	60	60.000	
100,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	30,500	Credito Universal, gold.....	12.000—July 91	200	20.000	
5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	Deposito e Descontos.....	20.000—July 91	200	310.000	
2,500,000.00	675,000.00	1,17,373	Federal do Brasil.....	15.000—July 91	84	84.000	
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,15,794	Federal do Paraná.....	4.000—July 91	100	100.000	
1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	428,717	Franco-Brasileiro.....	4.000—July 91	100	72.000	
10,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	—	Impulsor.....	4.000—July 91	8	12.000	
8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	1,359,000	Industrial e Mercantil.....	10.000—July 91	100	180.000	179.000—183.000
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	200,000	Intermedio.....	12.000—July 91	200	220.000	
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,784,453	Industria e Comercio.....	6.000—July 91	100	140.000	135.000—145.000
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,750,000	London e Brasilian, Limited.....	8.000—Apr 91	100	—	
40,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	—	Metropolitano do Brasil.....	10.000—July 91	20	—	
2,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	1,45,000	Mercantil das Varegatas.....	10.000—July 91	200	225.000	
5,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	10,000.00	Mobilisador.....	11.000—July 91	20	20.000	
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	—	Operarios.....	10.000—July 91	20	—	
1,000,000.00	684,110	8,473	Paraiso e Rio.....	6.000—July 91	100	121.000	115.000—119.000
10,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	1,00,000.00	Populare.....	6.000—July 91	30	20.000	
1,000,000.00	300,000.00	50,000	Povo.....	6.000—July 91	100	100.000	—110.000
3,000,000.00	3,019,000.00	350,000	Populare.....	6.000—July 91	100	100.000	—110.000
10,000,000.00	19,000,000.00	1,705,200	Porto do Rio Grande do Sul.....	10.000—July 91	200	200.000	
10,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	973,310	Rio de Janeiro.....	5.000—July 91	70	70.000	
20,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	12,000	Rio e Mato Grosso.....	1.000—July 91	60	30.000	
10,000,000.00	70,000,000.00	5,600,000	Rural e Hypotecario.....	2.000—July 91	200	450.000—450.000	
2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	309,714	Rural e Hypotecario.....	2.000—July 91	200	450.000—450.000	
10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	1,703,131	Rio de Janeiro e Americano.....	7.000—July 91	120	95.000	
10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	1,256,530	União de Creditos.....	15.000—Apr 91	200	220.000	
10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	248,137	União Ibero Americano.....	4.000—July 91	100	68.000	
10,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	—	Viação do Brasil.....	3.000—July 91	54	54.000	—40.000
10,000,000.00	1,750,000.00	4,940,014.8	Credit Real S. Paulo.....	3.000—July 91	50	70.000	
1,000,000.00	1,82,200.00	—	do a serie.....	1.000—Apr 91	20	20.000	
—	8,539,970	—	do comum dep.....	1.000—Apr 91	50	60.000	
3,000,000.00	1,78,850.00	280,000	Lavorina, S. Paulo.....	12.000—July 91	100	147.000	
10,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	750,000	Mercantil, Santos.....	10.000—July 91	200	200.000	
2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	—	Metropolitano, do.....	3.000—July 91	50	50.000	
14,000,000.00	—	320,000	S. Paulo.....	6.000—July 91	100	123.000	
24,000,000.00	1,553,999	116,807	União S. Paulo.....	7.00—Apr 91	70	80.000	
3,000,000.00	1,671,000	30,749	Munis Geraes.....	1.200—Jan 91	150	155.000	
2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	543,034	Territorial, do.....	15.000—July 91	200	300.000	
—	200,000.00	—	do a serie.....	3.000—July 91	40	—	

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES

MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
2,400,000\$	2,400,000\$	168,212\$	Alliança .....	12\$—July 91	200\$	360,000	
400,000	400,000		Bon Fim .....	12—July 91	200	210,000	
3,000,000	3,000,000	63,278	Brasil Industrial .....	12—July 91	200	210,000	
300,000	300,000	56	Brasileira .....	8—Aug—90	200	200,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	169,053	Canecá .....	12—July 91	200	210,000	
1,400,000	600,000	240,000	Centro Industrial .....	12\$—July 91	200	190,000	
			110 .....	12\$—July 91	140	120,000	
			110 .....	12\$—July 91	120	125,000	
			Curucá .....	3—July 91	200	245,000	
419,160	960,000	...	Centro do Sul .....	...	200	210,000	
419,000	80,000	...	D. Pedro .....	...	200	210,000	
2,530,000	2,530,000	...	Dom Pedro .....	...	200	210,000	
600,000	600,000	9,000	Industrial Mincá .....	...	200	210,000	
155,610	155,610	10,833	Industrial do Oeste Preto .....	...	140	45,000	
400,000	400,000	53	Pão Gaúcho .....	12—July 91	200	170,000	
4,000,000	4,000,000	22,000	Petropolitana .....	9—July 91	200	140,000	

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**MISCELLANEOUS**

MISCELLANEOUS.								
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividends paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotas	
400,000	400,000	..	Agro. Coluniz. de Vassouras & Cant. e Viçosa Fluminense.	4	200\$	198,000	—	
7,100,000	7,100,000	..	Campanha Fluminense.	4	200	195,000	—	
168,400	168,400	20,000	Commercio e Industria.	10 000	Jan. 91	200	218,000	
300,000	300,000	..	Commissões e Escolas de Café	9	200	—	—	
3,010,000	738,000	1,200	Empreito de Vassouras Fluminense	10 000	Jan. 91	55	59,000	
10,000,000	4,500,000	..	Empreito de Vassouras Fluminense 2 séries	10 000	Jan. 91	200	110,000	
12,500,000	12,500,000	..	Ensaçadora de Café.	8	200	40	34,000	
21,100,000	4,000,000	..	Evenosa Fluminense.	4	200	17,500	18,000 — 20	
40,000,000	..	..	Ind. e Colosmador do Brasil	..	100	..	—	
2,000,000	1,000,000	..	Ind. Lv. e Viçosa de Atacape	..	100	180	—	
320,000	320,000	220,000	Industriais Fluminenses.	..	100	200	—	
35,000,000	35,000,000	..	Melhoramento no Brasil.	6	200	133,000	158,000 — 155	
30,000,000	10,000,000	..	do Rio.	..	200	—	—	
15,000,000	3,000,000	..	do S. Paulo.	..	80	36,000	—	
1,200,000	1,200,000	..	Nacional de Ouros.	5	100	130,000	—	
35,000,000	5,000,000	..	Nova B. Rica.	10 000	Jan. 91	70	70,000	
6,000,000	6,000,000	..	Padre Minas.	6	100	180	180,000	
650,000	470,000	..	Phosphate de Cal.	..	120	55,000	—	
2,100,000	400,000	..	Saquarema do Rio.	120	Jan. 91	40	38,000	
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Serviços Marítimos.	8	100	170,000	—	
1,100,000	1,100,000	300,000	Torres. Brasileira.	3 600	Jan. 91	80	80,000	
..	..	..	União.	..	100	250,000	—	

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Saturday, 17th October, calling at

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1891

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Oct. 12	Clyde.....	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 15	Tamar...	Southampton and Rotterdam calling at Baha, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo.
" 21	Tagus...	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Las Palmas, Lisbon and Vigo.

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